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CRYING WOLF.

One hundred years ago, there lived on the shores of Stephens River (a small stream empyting into Casco Bay), a man named Peter Joliff, a honest, upright fellow, a good neighbor and friend but had one abominable habit that won him many enemies, and caused him much discomfort and even suffering to those around him. This fault was an almost irresistible fondness for practical joking that would not allow him to let an opportunity pass unimproved, wherein he could gratify the special passion of his being.

There came a time, however, when the exercise of his peculiarity brought upon him an ordeal so sharp that it cured his unfortunate propensity, to the great joy of his family and friends. The process was disagreeable, but the cure was effectual and permanent.

One day Peter had been at work a few miles from home. After his day's labor was finished, his employer invited him to partake of an evening meal with him; this invitation Peter accepted, and then, his system fortified by a hearty supper, he commenced his journey homeward.

The path which Peter trod that night would lead one to-day through cultivated fields, and by many pleasant farm houses, but then it was an unbroken forest.

It was a dark, cold, December night. The winds swept fitfully among the great pines and beeches; strange, moaning sounds went sobbing through the forest, now and then an owl uttered its hoarse cry, or the sudden rattling of the dead leaves told when some timid animal scurried away from the sound of footsteps.

But Peter was strong, stout-hearted and trudged quietly along, without paying much attention to the sigh and sounds around him, until he had achieved, perhaps, one-half of his journey, when suddenly his ears caught the sound of horse's feet descendlng the long rocky path behind him. Gradually the sound drew nearer, until the sharp, peculiar voice of the horseman could be heard urging the beast to faster gait.

"Ah, ah!" said Peter to himself, as he heard familiar tones, "that is Uncle Tom Barry."

Now, Uncle Tom and Peter were neighbors—that is to say, their clearings lay about a mile apart; and none knew better than Peter that the old man was naturally of a timid disposition; and futhermore that nothing inspired him with greater fear, nothing which he would rather meet, than a wolf. No sooner therefore, had Peter become convinced that the horseman behind was his neighbor, than he resolved to use his knowledge of Uncle Tom's failing as the means of working out what he considered a capital joke. His plans were soon laid, and he proceeded to put them into execution. Creeping through the undergrowth which bordered his path, he crouched down and patiently waited the approach of his victim. He had not waited long before Uncle Tom, his horse came at a sharp trot and himself casting timid glances around, arrived opposite his place of concealment. Peter allowed him to pass a few paces, and then springing forward on his hands and knees, he uttered one or two snarling yelps, instantly followed by the loud, clear gathering cry of the wolves.

The effect upon Uncle Tom was electrical. Springing half way out of his saddle, he uttered a scream of terter, and then stooping until his head nearly touched the mane, he plunged his spurs into the horse's flanks, and was off down the road like a shot. As for Peter, he rolled over on his back, and kicked his heels in huge enjoyment of his success. Loud and long he laughed, occasionally varying the performance by making the forest ring, with a repitition of the wild, savage cry that had struck such terror into Uncle Tom's timid heart. But there is an end to all things, and so, after awhile there was an end to Peter's mirth, and he, wiping his eyes, regained the path, and was about to resume his journey, when he heard the sound that sent cold shivers coursing over his body, and almost froze the blood in his veins. The wolves had heard his successful imitation of their music, and were coming down, full cry, upon him.

In an instant he realized his position and peril. From the sound he knew that the wolves were coming down on either side of the path he had just traveled, and, therefore, the nearest point of safety was his own clearing, more than a mile away.

All this passed through his mind like a flash, and then calling all his energies into play, he dashed down the path with scarcely less speed and terror than had Uncle Tom Barry, himself. Peter was a famous runner, and had come off victor in many a trial of speed when the people had come together for a log-rolling; but this was no holiday game. He was not taxing his muscle to win the applause of admiring friends to gratify an ambition to excel. The race was for life. Down the long slope that led to Pilkin's Hollow, and up the ascent beyond, fled Peter, while hardly a hundred yards behind, came a yelping, snarling pack, hungry and fierce. The life of an unarmed man would not be worth a minute's purchase, could they once surround him.

This Peter acknowledged to himself, as a thought entered his mind of standing on the defensive, so he abandoned the thought before it was fully formed, and braced himself anew for flight.

Down another long slope, across a broad sheet of ice at his foot, and Letherbee's Hill, with its long, steep ascent, lay before him. He shuddered, as he glanced up its rugged side, for he felt that his strength would scarcely suffice to carry him to the top.

Still he kept on, though it seemed madness to hope, for his pursuers had gained upon him fearfully; he knew it by the beating of their footsteps, but with energies inspired by mortal terror, he ran on, hoping to gain the brow of the hill, for there the ground became more open, and his own cabin was but a few yards beyond, he felt sure that his pursurers would not follow him beyond the summit; but could he reach it before they would be close upon him?

No, not by his own exertions, for just as the thought passed through his mind, his foot caught under a gnarled root that extended across the way and he fell heavily forward, his head struck the frozen ground, and he lay senseless.

When Peter recovered consciousness, he found himself hanging over the broad shoulders of his brother John, and, about to enter his own door. Here he soon collected his scattered senses, and was able to listen intelligently to his brother's account of his rescue.

Uncle Barry had stopped long enough in his flight at the cabin to shout through the window that the wolves were out, and then hurried on. John who lived with his brother, knowing that Peter must come the same path, took his gun, and walked out to the edge of the forest, where he halted to listen. But a short time elapsed before he heard the sound of the pursued and pursurers, and rushing down the hill, he arrived upon the scene just in time to leap between Peter's prostrate form, and the wolves, the foremost of which was less than ten feet distant. Taking steady aim, he sent a bullet into the creature's brain, and then, while the pack were fighting over the dead body of their comrade, he slung Peter over his back, and gained the open ground in safety.

Peter frankly told the whole truth, about the affair, from beginning to end, and concluded the story with the emphatic assertion that as long as he lived, he would never be guilty of another practicle joke, a vow which he faithfully kept.

A White Infant turns Black.

The New York *Times* publishes the following from the Philadelphia correspondent: "For over sixteen months an up-town physician has been attending a case of disease that the like of it has never been known, or, at least, recorded in medical works. It is a case of real melanosis, pigmentation, where the pigment, or melanæmia, as it is technically called, which gives color to the hair and eyes, pervades the whole body. A boy born of white parents, and perfectly natural in color at his birth, turned under the disease as black as a full-blooded negro. The parents live at No. 1,307 Lemon street, the father, John Salter, being a mechanic. Ten months after the marriage there was born to the couple a fine and apparently healthy boy. The infant thrived and promised to develop into a robust man. He was a beautiful child, with fair complexion, dark eyes and silky, dark-brown hair, which grew in profusion. But in a few days the parents were alarmed at a remarkable change that was coming over the child. He gradually grew dark. At first his skin became a pale yellow, then deepened into a saffron hue, and then, to the terror of the parents grew darker yet. The color was uniform all over the body, except at the joints, where it was a little darker, and in the palms of the hands, where it was lighter. The once brown hair grew stiff and jet black, and the eyes grew darker, so that the line between the pupils and the iris could not be distinguished. In spite of medical treatment the boy became worse, and grew weak, all the time the color of the skin deepening. At last he became as black as a fully-blooded negro. Then he was attacked by convulsions, which grew more freguent and violent until they threatened the child's life. It was in one of these that Dr. Reynolds was called in. He succeeded in curing the spasms, and then devoted his attention to the strange disease of the child. He at once recognized it as melanosis pigmentation, which is mentioned in the books in a general way, but there is no case given where it had developed all through the body. This was over sixteen months ago, the child being then thirteen months old. Since then the boy has greatly improved, by degrees becoming lighter, until he is now of a chesnut brown color. Since Dr. Reynolds has had the case in charge the child has been visited by over two hundred physicians.

A Remarkable Suicide.

A Boston dispatch to the New York *Herald* gives the following particulars of a peculiar and ingeniously executed suicide, heretofore briefly reported as having occurred at Chelsea, Mass: "Two days ago a farmer named Pillsbury had occasion to go to Newburyport, and had left his son, Stephen M., thirty years of age in charge of the farm. When Mr. Pillsbury returned, about noon, Monday, he looked in vain for his son. Mr. Pillsbury approached the barn, unlocked the door, and in a moment thereafter a horrible sight met his gaze. On the floor was the body of his son, with the head almost completely severed from the body. The instrument of death was a perfectly executed guilotin, which the ingenious suicide had probably spent a month in manufacturing. The machine consisted of posts two feet apart, and reaching from the floor to the roof of the barn. About six feet from the floor had been adjusted in a piece of wood a large, sharp axe, so that it moved up and down in a groove. The axe was held in its place by a water pot filled with water, attached to a lever, which in turn was made to support the axe. A hole had been made in the water pot, so that when sufficient water had leaked from it to overcome the leverage above, the axe would fall. When all arrangements had been made the young man got upon his knees, and, putting his head through an aperture made at the bottom, calmly awaited death. He had previously supplied himself with about two pounds of ether, and while the water was slowly dripping from the pot he placed the ether to his mouth. When found the head was hanging to the body by a small piece of flesh."

—In a backward jumping contest between Frank Gormley and John H. Clark, at the latter's benefit in New York, Clark won, covering 9 feet 6 inches.

A Letter To Miss Amelia Stubbins.

[From the Biblical Recorder.]

Miss Amelia:

It may surprise you to have a communication from me, but I *must* speak and seek some relief for my throbbing, bursting heart; and I know no better medium for my purpose than a newspaper.

I fully realize that you will disdain to take notice of *me*—that you *feel* your superiority *now*, and I expect that neglect which is ever the lot of poverty. But I may benefit others, who will condescend to read it, and at the same time bring some comfort to my own heart by telling its sorrows.

It is my misfortune *now* to be classed among those who are known as poor girls, although it has not always been so. My unfortunate father, once so honorable, so upright, so industrious, and so fond of his family, a few years ago became a slave to his thirst for ardent spirits. When that appetite began to grow upon him, neglect of business and home, and soon drunkenness and poverty came with all their woes.

As these afflictions came upon us as an irresistible flood, driving out the light and joys of our home, no human art can paint or lofty imagination conceive the deep anguish of my mother. She was a true woman, a devoted wife and a fond parent. Cheerful and buoyant, she had met life's trials heroically, but when this foul enemy of domestic peace came into our household, she struggled long and hard, and was at last compelled to yield to the crushing weight of her sorrows.

Wounded in spirit and broken-hearted, she now lies on a hard couch a weary, helpless invalid, waiting the welcome summons to cross the river and rest. And even now her loneliness and sorrows are increased by the neglect, degradation and ill-treatment of him who promised most solemnly to love and cherish her till death.

It is true that my father sometimes attends to business, but almost his entire earnings go to gratify that ever growing appetite, and my dear mother in her feebleness has no little delicacies that are always so needful in the room of the sick. Our property is gone, our respectability is gone, our friends are gone. My mother's health is gone and my father's love for his family is gone forever. Poverty, neglect, humiliation, rags, starvation, make our cup of sorrow to run over. Oh! my soul, and has it come to this! Not a heart to pity, not a hand to help, and our once sweet, happy home turned into a hell! My heart is too ful! for utterance, mine eyes seem a fountain of tears, and I can only weep, day and night over our desolation! When will the end come?

Soon we will lay our dear mother in the grave, and she will be at rest in the bosom of her Heavenly Father; but these dear children! so young, so inexperienced, so exposed to evil influences, so needy, and yet without home, parents, friends or bread! A living father, yet far better for them were he dead, and his name forgotten! His language is profane, his example leads to death and hell, and his harshness makes life a burden, and death a real blessing!

Since it is my sad lot to live in the midst of such scenes, is it any wonder that I should wish to tell my sorrows? And as no loving friend comes near to listen to my tale of suffering, I feel that I must speak out to the whole world, hoping that I may find some sympathy, though it be in the heart of a stranger. As I look upon the pallid cheeks of my dying mother, the degradation and brutality of my once affectionate father, and the squalidness and tendency to crime in my brothers and sisters, it seems that it is too much for human endurance to be silent!

And it is in my heart to say to you, Miss Amelia, that my father has supplied himself with this 'beverage of hell' at your father's nice, respectable store. He always seemed to have no desire to visit saloons, but he ever went to the 'store,' where he could procure it, as he said, 'in a decent way from decent people.' It is true that the 'store' has made thousands of dollars out of him by supplying him with this enemy of mankind; and to-day *my* father is disgraced and poor, while *your* father is rich, popular, and *pious!* This is not all; for there are other families in our community whose history and experiences are similar to our own.

It is not my intention to cast any reproach upon you in the matter, for my father voluntarily bought it, and it was 'business'—'lawful commerce'—'trade'—and he alone is to blame. He is not the only sufferer, however, for he has thereby become the destroyer of his own household. You and I were thrown near each other recently and I could but contrast the daughters of the seller and buyer! Our parents began life about the same time with equal prospects, but your father became a liquor-seller, and mine bought it from him. By this transaction one became poor and the other grew rich! Humanity, friendship and piety ought to have remonstrated, and sought to check the evil habit; but nay, the almighty dollar ever filled his bottle, regardless of home consequences.

While walking out recently with my little brother, hoping to benefit his health, you dashed by in a fine 'turnout,' with a nice young man by your side. You deigned not to give me a glance but you passed on in great glee. I wept and said: 'Our mothers *once* were friends—they married men of equal promise. Her father sold it, and mine bought it; and see how it is NOW! Is there a day of reckoning? Will God take cognizance of how these things are done?'

It is very seldom that I can ever enter a house of worship, but it was my privilege to go *just one time* during last year. The usher gave me a seat near your father's pew. My faded garments and troubled mind did not allow me to take much interest in the services. We sat near each other—the daughters of old friends and school-mates! I could but behold your rich dress and fashionable trimmings, your glittering bracelets and heavy chain, and I could only think to myself, if you only knew how they came—the fruits of the profits on that cursed drink that has sent woe to so many households, you would tear them from you as foul and contaminating!

It is *never* my privilege to enjoy the advantages of a Sunday School. My duties prevent it, but you can go—can meet your smiling teacher, classmates, and study that book that teaches us humility, to love each other, and to do good unto all. You never dream what a day Sunday is at the homes of those who have been supplied with drink on Saturday night at "the store." The scant earnings of the week all go on that night. We may get a few cheap groceries at "the store," but far the larger portion goes for strong drink. The storm begins early on that fatal night, and continues till late next day. Madness, ravings, curses, cruelty, rudeness, insults!—these are what we *must* endure. No sleep, no rest of mind or body? The Sabbath dawns, but its name is a falsehood to us! A weeping, trembling mother, frightened, hungry children, and a furious and insane father!—this is our sad lot, and it must continue till human nature, aroused by the demon of strong drink, is exhausted and involuntarily seeks repose. Thus, late in the day, we can collect ourselves together and look about us for some little food of the coarsest kind. How can we attend Sunday School or church? What a life of misery! caused alone by drink, that is good only in its large profits! How different with you, the daughter of the seller. You rest quietly all night on your soft bed, with servants to kindle your morning fire and to prepare your abudant meals. You can rise at leisure, dress without hinderance, and attend your Sunday school and church. Doubtless many meet you with smiles, little dreaming of the untold misery that others are then enduring, because of the death-dealing poison that was sent out the night before from "the store," and whose profits have already been counted, and will soon add new comforts and adornments to your already well supplied storehouse.

Life is short, and our life work must be speedily done, or left unfinished. It might be well, therefore, for you to look into your heart—your true womanly heart—and ascertain whether there be any tenderness, any humanity, any compassion there, and some day turn your footsteps from the path of the gay and go among the humble homes of the poor and the victims of strong drink. You will then ascertain what it has cost others to make you rich, happy and pious. Sometimes when you sit down to your sumptuous meals, you might profit by remembering the starving ones who came to their evil end by giving their real substance for that which had *no* good in it, and made them "poor indeed." And yet the gains upon that very poison have supplied you the feast then daintily prepared for you. It has also robbed them of their all, and they must struggle for an existence that has no promise, no hope, for the future!

Doubtless your hand will be sought by many, for they regard you, with your "possessions," as a most excellent investment. But these cannot always afford domestic happiness, and with a hand that *never* accumulated, these are frequently scattered far more hastily than they were "heaped together." And tradition speaks discouragingly of those fortunes that have been made through the woes and sufferings of others. They are said to have quite a fatal end.

I have had my say, and, just like a woman, I feel better; and I do pray that it may not injure others.

KATE KERWIN.

New Laws and Changed Laws.

[From Hale's Weekly.]

By an Act ratified March 19th, 1880, the Superior Courts of Ashe county are set for the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, instead of the eighth Monday, as by act of 1879.

March 26, 1880, an Act was ratified giving Beaufort county a two week's term of the Superior Court, and fixing Martin Superior Court on the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

The revenue law of 1879 taxed itinerent dealers in lightning rods $50 a county. March 26, 1880, this tax was changed to $15.

March 27, 1880, the holdings of the courts in the 4th District were changed, the change to take effect July 1st, 1880. The courts will be held as follows:

Moore—First Monday in February and August.

Harnett—Third Monday in February and August.

Cumberland—Second Monday after third Monday in Feb. & Aug.

Bladen—Fourth Monday after third Monday in Feb. and Aug.

Columbus—Fifth Monday after third Monday in Feb. and Aug.

Brunswick—Seventh Monday after third Monday in Feb. & Aug.

Johnston—Eighth Monday after third Monday in Feb. and Aug.

Robeson—Tenth Monday after third Monday in Feb. and Aug.

Anson—Twelfth Monday after third Monday in Feb. and Aug.

Richmond—Fourteenth Monday after third Monday in Feb. & Aug.

Moore, Harnett, Cumberlant, Columbus, Johnston, Robeson, Anson and Richmend each, have a two week's term.

Chapter 137, Laws of 1873-'74, the sale of liquors was prohibited in certain localities. From the list of places therein named, Surry Courthouse, Mt. Airy, and the Dobson Baptist Church were stricken out on March 29, 1880.

Section 20, Revenue Law of 1879, levies an annual tax of $5 on horse and mule dealers for each county in which they transact business. March 29, 1880 this specific tax was changed to a tax of a-half of one per cent. on the amount of sales.

The special session of the General Assembly made several important amendments to the acts for raising revenue, which changes are given below, care having been exercised in getting them up from advanced sheets of the forthcoming acts.

CHAPTER 70, PUBLIC LAWS OF 1879.

In line 8 of section 2, after the word "act," insert the words "before or."

Section 10 (schedule B) is amended by requiring liquor or beer dealers to pay two and a half per cent. and $2 50 per month license tax, instead of $5; malt liquor dealers to pay a license tax of $2 per month, instead of $3. [This change is not to effect the present fiscal year, ending September 30; act not taking effect until July 1.]

Section 18 (above schedule), after the word "twenty," in line 8, insert "two."

Same schedule, in line 2 of section 20 comes an amendment requiring persons who buy or sell horses mules as a business to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the amount of sales, instead of an annual tax of $5 for every county.

Section 22, schedule B., is amended so as to allow the free selling of live stock, vegetables, chestnuts, peanuts, fruits, oysters, milk, butter, fish, charts, maps, printed music, bibles, hymn books and prayer books. In same section, in line 13, after the word "that," useless verbiage is stricken out down to and including "viz," in line 16.

In line 2 of section 23 of this schedule, the itinerant lightening rod man gets off with an annual tax of $15 for each county instead of fifty dollars, as heretofore.

In line 16 of section 25 same schedule, read "twenty-two" instead of "twenty-one" [This section relates to drummers.]

CHAPTER 71, PUBLIC LAWS OF 1879.

Section 9, sub-division 7, line 4 read "musical" instruments for "medical."

Section 13, sub division 4—By an opinion of a State officer, wearing apparel has been declared exempt from taxation. In addition, $25 of other personal property is exempt.

Section 16 is amended so that tax lists bound in good book form, with pasteboard backs, are no longer furnished sheriffs.

In section 17, the time for the two assessors for the county at large to make a tour of the county is fixed between the 20th of June and the second Monday in July, instead of August as heretofore. The valuation of real estate agreed upon in 1879 will stand until altered by law, but these officers, with the township assessors, will equalize valuations of personal property, money and credits, and put up, or down, the valuation of real estate in cases of appreciation or depreciation.

In line 4 of section 18, (a) the amendment requires the assessors to return the tax lists to the clerk of the commissioner on or before the second Monday in July.

Section 18 (b) is made section 19, and the remaining sections are renumbered consecutively. In section 19, the time for the county commissioners to meet with the assessors for the county at large has been changed from the fourth Monday in

August to the second Monday in July.

Section 30, as renumbered, requires the clerk of the commissioners, on or before the first Monday in November, after the lists are completed by the commissioners, as provided in section 10, as renumbered, and deposited with him, to send to the Auditor an abstract of the same.

In line 4, of section 31, as renumbered, "forty-one" gives way to "forty-two."

Section 45, as renumbered, relative to compensation of sheriffs on settlement, has been stricken out and a new section inserted. [See chapter 40, laws special session 1880.]

In renumbered section 47, in line 20, the words "hand laid" should read "land laid."

THE TAX ON LIQUOR DEALERS.

The State Treasurer has given a construction of an act passed at the recent special session of the General Assembly reducing the tax on liquor dealers. The Act reduced the purchase tax in sec. 10, Schedule B., to two and one-half per cent., and the license taxes in sec. 11, to two dollars and fifty cents per month on retailers of spirituous liquors, and two dollars per month on retailers of malt liquors only.

The following is the opinion of the Treasurer and concurred in by the Attorney-General.

"Section 3 of the act provides 'that this act shall not be construed to impair the effect of the said revenue act (of 1879) for the present fiscal year. As the fiscal year expires on the 30th day of September, the reductions do not take effect until after that date, and all purchases made, or licenses issued, before the first day of October next, are subject to the taxes under the revenue act of March 14, 1879, and the provision in the amendatory act giving it effect 'after the first day of July, 1880' taken in connection with section 3, as above, fixes the time at October 1st, 1880."—*News.*

Laborers' Liens.

An Act to give to Sub-Contractors, Laborers and Material Men a Lien for their just dues.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. That all sub-contractors, and laborers who are employed to or who furnish material for the building, repairing or altering any house or other improvement on real estate, shall have a lien thereon for the amount of such labor done or material furnished, which lien shall be preferred to the mechanics' lien now provided by law, when notice thereof shall be given as herein thereafter provided: *Provided*, that the sum total of all the liens due sub-contractors and material men shall not exceed the amount due the original contractor at the time of notice given.

Sec. 2. That any sub-contractor, laborer or material man, who claim a lien as provided in the preceding section, may give notice to the owner or lessee of the real estate who makes the contract for such building or improvement at any time before settlement with the contractor, and if the said owner or lessee shall refuse or neglect to retain out the amount due the said contractor under the contract as much as shall be due or claimed by the sub contractor, laborer or material man, may proceed to enforce his lien as is now provided by law, and after such notice is given no payment to the contractor shall be a credit on or discharge of the lien herein provided for.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of chapter 53, laws 1876-'77, and the act of which said chapter is amendatory, shall be applicable to the enforcement of the lien herein provided, except wherein the same is herein otherwise provided.

The New Road Law.

For the information of the public we publish the act, which is "an act to amend chapter 82, laws of 1879, entitled 'An act to provide for keeping in repair the public roads of the State;'"

Section 1. That chapter eighty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An act to provide for keeping in repair the public roads of the State," be amended as follows: That the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, as provided in said act, shall be held on the first Saturday of February and August instead of the first Mondays of February, May, August and November, and the members of the said Boards of Supervisors shall be compelled to examine the roads in their respective townships only once during the year, which said examination and inspection shall be made during the week of their meeting in August. All the duties now required by law to be performed by the Board of Supervisors at their meetings in February and May shall be performed at the meeting in February, and all the duties now required by law to be performed by said Board of Supervisors at their meetings in August and November shall be performed at their meeting in August, with the penalties for failure to perform any one of said duties as now provided by law: *Provided however*, That no supervisor shall receive any compensation for his services as supervisor of public roads.

Sec. 2. Amend section four by striking out at the end of said section the words "not less than three days in each and every year," and insert the following: "But no person shall be compelled to work more than six days in any one year, except in case of damage resulting from a storm: *Provided*, That ten days instead of six days be the limit as to the counties west of the Blue Ridge."

Sec. 3. Amend section five of said act by striking out at the beginning of said section the words "the overseer of the road shall for at least three days in the year summon the hands of his section to work on the road," and insert the following: "The overseer of the road shall, as often as the condition of the road shall require, subject to the limitation in the preceding section, summon the hands of his section to work on the road, but the said hands shall not be required to work continuously for a longer time at any one working than two days, and at least fifteen days shall intervene between workings, except in case of special damage to the road resulting from a storm."

Sec. 4. Amend section seven by adding thereto the following: "*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the overseer of the road from prosecuting at any time after the offence has been committed any hand for failure to work on the road, and such cases of prosecution shall be stated in his report to the Board of Supervisors, that they may not prefer another prosecution for the same offence."

Sec. 5. Such water courses as are now required by law to be kept open by the residents along such courses shall have overseers appointed and hands allotted to the parts of such water courses lying in their respective townships by the Board of Supervisors at the time and under the same regulations as is provided for public roads. Said water courses are to be kept open for the purpose of navigation, and only so many hands as are necessary for this purpose shall be allotted by the Boards of Supervisors, and work beyond what is necessary for the purpose of keeping such water course open for navigation shall not be required of the overseers or hands.

Sec. 6. All roads except such as are causewayed or through cuts shall be not less than eighteen feet wide, clear of trees, logs and other obstructions to the passage of ordinary vehicles, and there shall be ten feet in width in the centre of the roadway, clear of stumps and runners: *Provided*, This section shall not apply to the roads in those counties where there is by law classification of the widths of the roads.

Sec. 7. The Board of Supervisors shall, for this present year, hold their meeting in May, as now provided by law, and perform all the duties at such meetings now prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, Nothing in this act shall apply to the counties of Jackson, Macon, Clay, Cherokee, Graham, Swain, Haywood, Ashe, Transylvania, Alleghany, Mecklenburg, Watauga, McDowell, Forsyth, Yancey, Stokes, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Sec. 9. That the public roads of Forsyth and Stokes be worked exclusively under the provisions of chapter eighty-three, laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as amended at this special session, and all laws in conflict with this section are hereby repealed.

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.—There was a great deal of talk at both ends of the Capitol the other day about adjournment, and leading senators expressed the belief that Congress can get through early in June. Mr. Blount, of the Ways and Means Committee, after conference with the patrons of leading measures now before Congress, thinks an adjournment can be reached by the middle of June. Mr. Randall has been doing all he could to get through early, and will renew his efforts after his return from Pennsylvania. The desire for an early adjournment is not confined to Democrats, as the Republicans are just as anxious to get away as their opponents.

—Whatever talk there may be about other candidates, there can really be little doubt that General Grant will be nominated at Chicago. If he be nominated—and it now looks next to certain that he will be—then the great issue of the campaign will inevitably become the third term. We trust that no true Democrats will be misled by any other idea. And the third term means imperialism. All who are opposed to imperialism will rally in support of the Democratic candidates.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"Maybe there isn't any God for the United States, said a Canadian mayor to Bob Ingersoll, "but there's one for Canada; and you can't have no hall in this town to defame Him."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1880.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880.

Now is the time to subscribe. This year will be an exciting one in the politics of the country, and it will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

If sufficient encouragement be received, various improvements will be made.

Persons wishing to act as Agents will hear something to their advantage, if they write us at once.

Send for instructions and terms.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

Democratic State Convention.

THURSDAY, the 17th day of June, is the day and Raleigh the place, chosen by the State Executive Committee, for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A County Convention of the Democratic Conservative party of Forsyth will be held in the Court-house on TUESDAY, MAY 11th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

By order of the

COUNTY EX. COMMITTEE.

—On Saturday last 3,000 immigrants arrived at New York. Total for April, 46,168.

—At present the annual exportation of tobacco in leaf is 300,000,000 pounds; in plug less than 9,000 pounds.

—The public debt statement for the month of April, shows a reduction for the month of $2,078,077.50. The decrease since June 30th, 1879, is $58,892,502-65.

The action of the Democrats at Harrisburg it is thought set aside Hancock completely. The Tilden men are claiming forty of the delegates.

OHIO.—Advices from a large number of the county conventions held on the 3d inst., throughout the State to elect delegates to the Democratic State convention show that nearly all are in favor of Thurman.

NO SEINING.—The fish law as it now stands, makes it unlawful to take fish except with hook and line from the first of April to the tenth of June, from the Catawba, South Fork, Pee Dee and Yadkin rivers, under a fine of not less than $100 and not exceeding $300.—*Southern Home.*

BREADSTUFFS IN NEW YORK.—April 30th.—The flour market has been quite irregular. There was a better demand from the provinces for the best grades, and these were found to be scarce; consequently there was a marked advance in prices, especially for choice No. 2 and superfine. Common shipping extras also did better, but medium extras from winter wheat were dull of sale, even when offered at reduc tions in prsces. Patents have also been scarce and higher. To-day the market was dull and prices barely sustained. Rye flour and corn meal are scarce and firm.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Raleigh *Observer* says:

Marked interest is taken by the teachers of the State in the next term of the Normal School, and no doubt the attendance will be larger than ever before. It is gratifying to know that through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, a sum has been given to assist in paying the expenses of teachers whose own means will not enable them to attend the school. This fund will be applied to payment of travelling expenses, so that all students my reach the school on an equality. All persons desiring aid will apply to President Battle, at Chapel Hill, by mail, before May 20th, so that each may know in advance the sum he will receive.

—It is a very easy matter, says an exchange, to criticise a newspaper, but to publish one, so as to interest, amuse and instruct the public, is no light undertaking. Those who are so prone to find fault with every little item that does not suit their critical and exalted taste, buy type, ind and paper, and publish an organ of their own. Let them try it for three months only, and if it don't give them some new ideas of the newspaper business, then we are no judge of human nature. The conceit would be taken out of such individuals so quickly that they would hardly know what was the matter with them, or whether they stood on their hands or feet. We, however, would suggest a trial.

—Rev. Geo. W. Purefoy, a prominent Baptist minister, died at his residence near Chapel Hill on Saturday night last.

Late News Items.

The decrease of the National debt during April was $12,000,000.

Col. Thomas A. Scott has resigned the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on account of ill health; the Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

A Chilian fleet bombarded Callao on the 30th ult.——An association has been formed in France for the defence of religious liberty.——Major-General Heintzelman is dead.——Extensive fires are reported in Russia.——It is denied that foreign Jews are being expelled from Russia.

—Whatever difficulties, if any, have stood in the way of carrying into effect the recent act of the Legislature relative to the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, have been removed and the contract has been signed, and that matter is now over. The road is now the property of Mr Best and his associates, and the State gets her pay for the convicts employed.

—We have just received PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June, and do not hesitate to say that it has more attractions than all the other magazines combined. No magazine in America has such fine steel engravings, and such good cuts. The ladies at home tell us that 'Peterson's' fashions are in better taste, and more reliable than any magazine published. 'Peterson's' illustrated articles are a new feature this year, which makes the Magazine more attractive than ever. A friend of ours, who was in Philadelphia last week, called at Peterson's office, and tells us that they pack 5,000 magazines every afternoon to their subscribers. He speaks of the great popularity of the book. Send to CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and get his great club terms for 1880.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—SENATE.—Mr. Withers presented a petition of the Lowmoor Iron Company of Virginia, for the passage of the Eaton tariff commission bill.

Mr. Jonas, of Louisiana, introduced a bill extending the operations of the light-house board to lower Red River, in Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, the joint resolution authorizing the President to call an international sanitary conference at Washington, D. C,, was taken up and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill establishing a retired list for non-commissioned officers, but, without action thereon, passed, at the expiration of the morning hour, to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The amendment striking out the clause which abolished the Indian commission was agreed to. After separate votes upon some other unimportant amendments the bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Humphreys, of Mississippi, as a member of the Committee on Mississippi Levees, *vice* Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, resigned.

On motion of Mr. Money, of Mississippi, the Senate amendments to the post route bill were concurred in, and the House went into committee of the whole on the bill amending the internal revenue laws.

A number of amendments to exempt from taxation small quantities of spirits distilled by farmers from apples, peaches, &c., were rejected.

In the course of debate, Mr. Vorhees, of New York, read an extract from the Washington *Republican* relative to outrages committed by moonshiners in Georgia.

Mr. Cook, of Georgia, denied emphatically that any such state of affairs existed in Georgia as represented by the extract.

Several amendments to the bill were agreed to, with the understanding that they should be voted on in the House without disposing of the bill.

The committee rose, and the House took a recess unlil 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill establishing the court of pensions.

In the HOUSE, on the third, under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, to establish a government postal telegraph service between Boston, New York and Washington, and intermediate post offices, and if this experimental line be successful to extend it to other cities of the country. The rates to be, for twenty-five words or less, for two hundred miles or less, 15 cents; for five hundred miles or less, 25 cents; for one thousand miles or less, 40 cents; for two thousand miles or less, 75 cents; for three thousand miles or less, $1.

—The Republican Convention of California instruct the delegates to the National convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of James G. Blaine for President.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1st, 1880.

Dear Press:—There is rather a dearth of news here at present, but I may be able to rake up some news which will interest your readers. Col. J. N. Staples, of Greensboro, is in the city, stopping at the Ebbitt. A resolution relative to the purchase of tobacco for the navy, which recently passed both Houses of Congress, provides, in effect, that advertisements for proposals to furnish shall be made in a number of newspapers in the prominent tobacco manufacturing sections, Richmond, Va., among others, for three months prior to the commencement of each fiscal year. Let your manufacturers look out for these notices. Why should not they have at least a part of this contract? I believe, that owing to the low price of labor in your State and section, you can put up a good article of tobacco cheaper than almost anywhere else; and if properly managed, your Winston factories may have a chance to prove this.

Senator Vance spoke in the Senator yesterday in favor of the resolutions recently introduced by Senator Hill, of Georgia, which declare that according to the evidence now known to the Senate, Wm. P. Kellogg was not, and H. M. Spofford was, chosen a Senator from Louisiana for the term beginning March 4th, 1877. The Governor spoke in his usual fluent, free and easy style, and greatly interested his hearers, both on the floor and in the gallery, which was literally packed. A number of the N. C. Delegation from the other end of the Capitol were present.

A new paper, "The Exodus," has been started here, under the management of two prominent colored men. It advocates, as its name indicates, the gradual immigration of the negroes from the South to the great Northwest. As Presidential candidates it presents the names of Ulyses S. Grant and Blanche K. Bruce, the present colored Senator from Mississippi, for the first and second places on the ticket, respectively.

Lieut. Lemly, of the 3rd Artillery, a citizen of your town, has recently been granted leave of absence for three years, with permission to accept the position of Professor at the National Military School, Bogota, U. S. of Colombia. He will probably sail for that point about the 1st of June next.

STATE NEWS.

—The King's Mountain mine is one of the biggest properties in that section of the State. About $350,000 was paid for it by the company which now owns and works it. Improvements amounting to an equal sum have been made upon it by this company. At the next term of Gaston court an action of ejectment will be begun against the King's monutain Mining Company, who derive their title from a mortgage deed made by the old Gaston Mining Company which about fifteen years ago worked the mine under a charter of the North Carolina.

—We learn from the Statesville *Landmark* that the meeting of the executive committee of the Conservative-Democratic party of this (the seventh) congression district, called to take place here last week, was not held, owing to the fact that only two of the members were present. These adjourned with the understanding that the committee was to be called together on Tuesday of the first week of Iredell Superior Court (the 8th day of June) when the time and place for the meeting of the congressional district convention will be selected.

—Late last Friday evening, just at twilight, a perfect shower of little gray bugs fell around here. They even got into the house, and as the little boys called out, there were millions of them in the yard. We see from the Raleigh *Observer* that the shower struck Wake county about daybreak next morning. We are informed by a citizen of the county that the shower fell at his house steadily from daybreak to sunrise. Their fall resembled a snow storm. A brisk breeze was blowing from the east. He found these bugs of a dull gray color, something less in size than a grain of corn.—*Reidsville Times.*

THE STATE FISH HATCHERY.—Operations at the State Fish Hatchery at Avoca, on the Albemarle Sound, are progressing with unexampled rapidity and success. Never before have they been conducted on so large a scale as this season. Last Friday Mr. Worth reports that 500,000 shad eggs were taken. Up to that date 7,500,000 eggs had been secured. The hatching operations have also been very successful. On an average about ninety per cent. of the eggs hatch. The work of stocking the streams, already begun, will be continued until many millions of the fry have been placed in them. The State is alone in the hatchery this year, the United States not taking any part, as has been the case for two years past. The force at Avoca have a hard task to keep up their work, and up night and day. They have become proficient in the hatching and handling of fish, as may be judged from the fact that of 160,000 young shad taken to Deep River last week only twelve died.—*Raleigh Observer.*

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Col. Joseph Segar dropped dead on the steamer George Leroy last night, while on his way from Norfolk to this city.

—Sherman's strength is diffusive, Blaine's is illusive, Grant's is conclusive.—*New Haven Register.* And Tilden is delusive.—*New York Express.*

—It is noticeable that the wall of Gilmore's Garden stood firmly over innumerable walking matches and then fell down on a charity fair.

—The United States Treasury Department reports that from June 30, 1876, to February 1, 1880, the department has seized in South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and Kentucky 3.043 stills and arrested 6,153 persons. In this work 25 men have been slain by the violators of the law, and 49 wounded.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Regular quarantine will be established at the port of Baltimore to morrow, and continue until November 1st. All vessels, except from ports in the U. S. north of Cape Henry, will be required to stop at quarantine until examined, under a penalty of $500 fine and $50 for every hour they remain in any position in violation thereof.

—Twenty-one states and five territories, with 350 delegates, are yet to hold Republican conventions. General Grant needs but 125 more votes on the first ballot He is certain to receive 200, and will probably receive 225 of the 350 yet to be elected, so that he will have not less than 450 certain votes when the convention assembles. His nomination by acclamation will follow as a matter of course.—*St. Louis Globe (Rep.)*

—It is not against Mr. Tilden we are writing to-day. It is to enter an earnest protest against the absurd pretention that he alone can lead the party to victory, because he was stricken down in 1876. If it be deemed wise and prudent to nominate him again, from which we respectfully dissent, let it be done on his merits alone as a statesman and a leader, and not because he was one of the victims of the great Democratic party which would have been attempted if he had never been born. —*Baltimore Gazette (Dem.)*

—Josheph Seligman a wealthy New York Jewish banker is dead. This death brings to mind the celebrated Saratoga exclusions of Jews from A. T. Stewart's Hotel. Stewart remarked that the order of ejectment meant to apply only to "the Seligman Jews." The Springfield Republican, in noticing his death, says that he was a man of sound financial views and practice, of liberal religious opinions and of wide and practical charities, retiring and modest in his outward life. He was a genuine believer in the future of America.

THE DECLINE IN NAILS.—The Chicago *Tribune* makes this editorial statement: The Pittsburg nail-makers refuse to believe that nails have been selling in Chicago for $4.75, when the price in Pittsburg is fixed at $5.25. During this week all the nails wanted could be purchased in Chicago at $4.50, in which case it is possible that the nails in Chicago will be sold at $3.00 or $3.75, which will still be too high.

And, by the way, it is stated that eighty different varieties of nails are made at the Norton iron works, at Ashland, Kentucky. The weekly yield of nails is 500,000 pounds.

—There having been a vacancy in the United States District Court, occasioned by the death of Judge Trigg, of Tennessee, the President tendered the appointment to Postmaster General Key, who has accepted it.

We do not admire Judge Key's course in taking a seat in President Hayes' Cabinet, but he has certainly administered his department satisfactorily, and has vastly increased his personal popularity since he became a Cabinet officer. Everybody thinks and speaks kindly of him, and he doubtless has done the South good by undertaking the administration of the Postoffice Department, which is the branch of the government in which we have the most direct interest.—*Raleigh Observer.*

—A most extraordinary case of resuscitation is reported to have taken place at Raab, Germany, on the 14th inst. Raab is about 67 miles from Pesth, and was formerly a fortified city. It is built on the place of some commercial importance. The story that comes from there reads more like one of the grim *contes drolatiques* of Balzac than an occurence of the present day. A young convict named Takacs, who had murdered two women, was hanged. He was about 23 years of age. After the body was cut down and examined by the physicians, life was pronounced extinct. As a scientific experiment the body was subjected to an electro-galvanic current, and after a few hours signs of life were perceptible. The resuscitated convict completely recovered the use of his senses, and his first actions were of violence toward the prison officials by whom he was surrounded. He soon began to suffer from congestion of the brain, and became delirious during the night. He made repeated attacks upon the keepers and complained of violent pains, asking from time to time for milk and water. Death released him finally from his sufferings. The entire medical faculty is considerbly exercised over the case.

—The San Francisco Chronicle has ascertained that Chinamen decline to become naturalized because the Chinese Penal Code declares that all persons who renounce their country and allegiance shall be beheaded. The property of all such criminals is to be confiscated, and their wives and children distributed as slaves to the great officers of state. Their parents, grandparents, brothers, and grandchildren, whether habitually living with them under the same roof or not, are to be banished to the distance of 2,000 leagues. All who conceal or connive at the crime are to strangled. Those who inform against the criminals are rewarded with the whole of their property.

PARIS, April 30.—General Joseph Vinoy, Grand Chancellor of the legion of Honor, is dead.

Timely Caution.

Genuine Hop Bitters are put up in square paneled, amber-colored bottles, with white label on side printed in black letters, and green hop cluster, and on the other side yellow paper with red letters; revenue stamp over the cork. This is the only form in which genuine Hop Bitters are put up, and the sole right to make, sell and use them is granted to the Hop Bitters M'f'g Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont., by patents, copyright and trade mark. All others put up in any other way or by any one else, claiming to be like it or pretending to contain hops, by what ever names they may be called, are bogus and unfit for use, and only put up to sell and cheat the people on the credit and popularity of Hop Bitters.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 30 to $1 40
Wheat, (red) " "	1 20 to 1 25
Corn, per bushel	65 to 70
Oats, " "	40 to 45
Rye, " "	65 to 70
Barley, per bush	75 to 80
Flour, per hundred	3 00 to 3 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	55 to 60
Peas, (white,) " "	65 to 70
Beans, (col'd,) " "	40 to 60
Beans, (white,)" "	75 to 90
Onion Setts, per bushel	00 to 00
Pork,	6 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 9
" Hams'	10 to 00
Green Apples per bushel	1 00 to 2 00
Eggs, per dozen	8 to 10
Butter, per pound	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 00
Beeswax," "	20 to 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	65 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	75 to 80
Cabbage, per pound	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen	2 00 to 2 25
Hay, per hundred	40 to 50
Fodder, per hundred bdls	70 to 80
Shucks, per hundred lbs	40 to 45

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL.

Winston, N. C., May. 5, 1880.

Lugs, Common green	2 50 to 3 00
" Good working	4 00 to 5 00
Fillers, Common leafy	5 50 to 7 00
" Good leafy	7 50 to 9 00
" Rich, waxy	10 00 to 12 00
Smokers, Common	5 00 to 7 00
" Good	7 50 to 9 00
" Fine	10 00 to 15 00
" Fancy	16 00 to 20 00
Rich, bright leaf	8 00 to 12 00
Sun cured fillers	7 00 to 11 00
Wrappers, Common bright	13 00 to 18 00
" Good bright	25 00 to 35 00
" Fine	37 00 to 50 00
" Fancy	55 00, 60 00 to 80 00
" Good red	12 00 to 16 00
Mahogany wrappers, common	14 00 to 18 00
" " good	20 00 to 50 00
" " fine	35 00 40 00 to 40 00

CHARLOTTE, Apr. 29.—Flour: $3 50 a $3.50. Wheat 1 50 a 0 00. Corn 70 a 71. Oats 50 a 00. Bacon 7¾ a 00. Potatoes, sweet, $0 00 a 0.

NEW YORK, May. 3.—Flour 5 25 a 5 60 Wheat $1 20 a $1 25. Corn 50 a 52. Oats 40 a 00.

CINCINNATI, May. 3.—Wheat 1 12 a 1 12; Corn 40 a 00; Oats, 33 a 00; Flour, $5 35 a 5 50.

A. C. VOGLER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

COFFINS,

CASKETS, &c.,

MAIN STREET,

SALEM, N. C.

I have a new HEARSE and am prepared to attend burials at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Undertaking in all its branches. A. C. V

May 6, 1880.—18

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Mary A. Mangum, on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1880,—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Mary A. Mangum, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection; And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me for settlement on or before the 20th day of March, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. N. S. COOK,

Public Adm'r. of Forsyth County.

March 13th, 1880.

CHICKERING PIANOS

Other Pianos wear out

BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.

VICTORS in all great contests and for 53 years past the acknowledged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability and Reasonable Cost. True economy indicates purchase of a genuine Chickering and no other.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP

Chickering & Sons largely advanced their prices Feb. 1. Our old contracts expire April 1, and we will fill all orders received before that date at old rates. Our prices are are positively the lowest in America. Order now and save from $30 to $50 on the purchase. Present rates guaranteed only to April 1.

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.,

Wholesale Agents for Ga., Fla., S. C., N. C., & Ala.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Salem Female Academy Commencement, Thursday, June 17th, being one week earlier than last year. The new Catalogue will be ready for distribution about the same time, or perhaps a week earlier.

—The municipal election in this place on Monday last, resulted as follows: Mayor, Dr. J. F. Shaffner, 74 votes. Commissioners, J. G. Sides, 106; W. T. Vogler, 104; Alex. Ackerman, 47; John W. Fries, 66; C. H. Fogle, 47; C. S. Hauser, 46; D. T. Crouse, 62.

—The Winston municipal election resulted as follows: For Mayor, Col. A. B. Gorrell, 333 votes. For Commissioners, P. A. Wilson, 336 votes; G. W. Hinshaw, 324; J. W. Alspaugh, 304; Sandford Byerly, 273; C. Hamlen, 214; J. E. Gilmer, 209: T. J. Brown, 181.

—The following municipal officers were elected for Kernersville on Monday: Mayor, Dr. A. D. Lindsay. Commissioners, W. H. Leak, N. W. Sapp, L. E. Griffith, F. M. Stafford, R. B. Kerner. Constable, W. D. Stockton.

—Tobacco factories are in full blast.

—Monday the stock law went in force.

—See Mr. Vogler's new advertisement.

—Concord is to have a colored Pinafore company.

—Frost on Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings.

—N. S. Cook is Tax Lister for Winston Township.

—Superior Court next week. Judge Buxton presiding.

—Bayard Steers has gone to Danville, Va., on a business trip.

—A splendid assortment of Toy Books at the Salem Bookstore.

—New Moon the 9th at 12 o'clock 55 minutes in the morning.

—Andrew Reid, of South Fork township, caught a 20 lb. turtle recently.

—Adam Kestler, a well known German cobbler, died in Winston, Tuesday.

—The sales of leaf tobacco have been very large during the past week. Prices firm.

—Rev. J. T. Zorn is making various improvements in and around his residence.

—Murillo cherries will be quite plentiful. The early varieties were mostly killed.

—The largest display of NEW BOOKS and FANCY GOODS ever offered at the Bookstore.

—F. & H. Fries began to run their Cotton and Woolen Mills day and night on Monday.

—Large numbers of bull-frogs are nightly gigged in the neighboring ponds, by the boys.

☞ Jenny Lind *Cantelope Seed*, warranted fresh and genuine. Enquire at the Bookstore.

—The new church, near the Widow Clinard's, we notice is framed and partly weather-boarded.

—By referring to the Almanac it will be seen that the rain on last Thursday, 29th, was predicted.

—The early strawberries are much damaged and the fruit will ripen fully two weeks later than usual.

☞ WANTED!
40,000 SPOKES IMMEDIATELY,
at Waughtown.

—A number of new hands for F. & H. Fries' Cotton and Woolen Mills arrived on Friday and Saturday last.

—Dr. Shaffner has that portion of his plantation, outside of this township on Cucumber road, closed with a plank fence.

—"Tink" came within 73 votes of being elected Mayor on Monday, he getting 2 votes and the Mayor elect 74.

—Shady Mount Sunday School will celebrate its 9th anniversary on May 9th at 1 o'clock, P. M. Rev. S. D. Franklin will preach at 3 o'clock.

—Vennor, the weather prophet, predicts alternate hot and cold weather this summer; not very favorable to growing crops. Hope he is mistaken.

—A lady friend has a pair of sparrows to come daily to her door for crumbs. If they find her absent they will hop about the door until she comes and attends to their wants.

—A good home-made BUGGY and as good as new SADDLE and BRIDLE for sale. Enquire at the Bookstore.

—Rabbits are becoming troublesome in the gardens in town. The boys may look forward to lots of fun next Fall and Winter, as these little pests will be more numerous than usual.

—On Tuesday evening last the following members of Salem congregation were elected to fill expired terms in the Board of Trustees, J. G. Sides and J. T. Lineback, to serve for three years.

—The *Leader* says Charles Davis, who lives on the line of Salem Chapel and Middle Fork Townships, fell from his wagon, on Tuesday last, and broke both bones of his left arm, near the wrist.

—See Liver Pad advertisement in this issue. A large number of these pads have been sold, and are used with satisfactory results. For sale at the Drug-stores of Montague & Gray and Sam'l H. Smith.

CHICKENS.—Persons wishing good, pure stock of Houdan hens and rooster can be accommodated by calling at the Salem Bookstore. These chickens are good layers, equal if not superior to any others.

—William Jeffries, col., of Happy Hill, was arrested by officer Stockton on Friday last, on a charge of inhumanly beating his little son, some 6 or 7 years. After a hearing before T. T. Best, Esq., Jeffries was committed to jail.

—The Public Colored School Entertainment was a success. Many of the recitations were equal if not better than any we ever heard. The tableaux scenes were well chosen and given in splendid style. The general improvement is very apparent everywhere.

—Samuel Reed, of Abbott's Creek township, can be numbered among the champion pumpkin growers in that section, as he raised last season a large crop, none of them being less than two feet in length, and some three feet, and proportionately large in circumference.

—What this country is now searching for is a man who can take down a stove-pipe and not blaspheme.—*Charlotte Press.*

There is no occasion to blaspheme in taking down a stove-pipe; but we always thought a man should be excused for any remarks made in putting one up.

—The Salem Philharmonic Society under the conductorship of Prof. Saverio D'Anna, has for some time been preparing for a grand vocal and instrumental concert, to be given in Salem Female Academy Chapel, Thursday evening, May 27. General admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

—A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 1st, 1880: Miss Mary Allen (care of Whit Reid), R. L. Carter, J. G. Helmstetler, Edmund Hampton (col.), P. A. Hege, Mrs. Violet Lester, Mrs. A. S. Spach, George Wall, John Walker.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

—Mr. Sankey, and family, of New York, are at the Salem Hotel. Mr. S. is a brother of the well known singer, Ira D. Sankey who so effectually aided Mr. Moody in his revival meetings with his splendid musical talents. The "Gospel Hymns," compiled by Messrs. Bliss and Sankey, are the most popular collection of hymns ever published.

—Thousands of yellow-birds congregate on the elm trees and on the streets under the trees, feeding on the myriads of seeds ripening and falling to the ground. The Orchard Oriole, Blood Robin, Cat-, Mocking and Red-bird wake the echoes in the early morn. It will pay any one to get up and listen to these open air concerts.

—The peach crop though not entirely destroyed, will be barely sufficient for home consumption. The improved varieties suffered most. The old seedling varieties in several localities are quite abundant though of an inferior quality. Early apples will be very scarce, and the Fall and Winter varieties by no means plenty. The dried fruit trade will be narrowed down to blackberries this year.

—About midnight on Friday last the ringing of bells and cry of fire broke out on the still night air, and aroused many from their slumbers. A stable in the rear of Mr. J. R. Pierce's residence, near Wilson's Hotel, caught fire and when discovered was beyond control. All that could be done was to keep the neighboring buildings from catching fire, which was successfully done. Winston needs *water* and a good engine.

—Col. Yates has completed the survey of the Virginia Midland to this place. The route from Walnut Cove is very propitious—little grading necessary. The Colonel and his corps are now in camp near town. It is probable that he will next survey from here to Mooresville—go over the line of the W. S. M. road. The best of feeling prevails among our people, and we have every assurance that the road will be completed.—*Leader.*

—Internal Revenue Collections Fifth District for the week ending Saturday, May 24th, 1880:—

Monday	$1,082 05
Tuesday	2,312 54
Wednesday	2,856 28
Thursday	2,248 26
Friday	4,239 00
Saturday	2,275 81
Total	$15,014 94

Collections for the month of April 1880, $53,584 72.

Brevities

For the week ending May 5.

Home—Last Thursday heavy rains. Creeks out of banks. No damage. Wm. Barrow closed his rounds as Stock Law Tax Collector. Farmers generally paid when able. About one-half the tax collected. Stock Law in force from 1st instant.

On Friday the weather was quite spring-like, yet cool. Some of our gardeners covered up their snap beans. Fires were comfortable morning and evening.

May Day (Saturday) was bright and cheering. Still cool, however, and lingering fears of frost. 16 marriage licenses issued in April. Cloaks are still in use.

Sunday was milder again, and called out our citizens to the verious churches in Salem and Winston.

Boys, white and black, are reported as behaving badly at and around the depot. At 'em, police. More applicants for work than our manufacturers can accommodate. Winston has a street-sprinkler. Each report of the Wachovia National Bank shows a healthy growth. John Brown, col., employee of Brown Brothers, fell down dead at his work in the tobacco factory. Seven prisoners in jail.

☞ A new "track-out" wagon, with shafts, tongue and bows, square bed for sale. Enquire at this Office.

South Fork Items.

Fence Law Commissioners Jesse Mock and Wm. Ebert passed along the Southern part of South Fork Township, examining the newly made fences last week.

Heavy washing rains on Thursday did some damage to the freshly plowed corn-fields.

Heavy frost on the 1st inst. Thin ice on the bottoms. Fruit nearly all killed on the lowlands bordering the streams. Some peaches, apples, and cherries remain good on the highlands.

Farmers nearly finished planting corn on the uplands, and the bottoms are being prepared for planting. Early planting has come up and looks well.

Good prospect for full wheat crops.

New Friendship Sunday School will give a public entertainment on Saturday, May 29. S. A. Hege, superintendent.

S. A. H.

Commissioners' Court.

Monday a number of exemptions from poll tax were made and pauper claims allowed.

The Committee on Fences from the various Stock Law Districts reported the fence complete, and it was then ordered that the Stock Law be and is in full force and effect.

Willis Hall, P. A. Wilson and W. B. Johnson were appointed Judges, and A. B. Gorrell, Registrar of an election to be held in the town of Winston on the 7th of June, on the question of subscription or no subscription of $40,000 towards building a railroad from Danville to Winston.

A petition from citizens of South Fork Township asking that the road from Guss. Samuel's on the Shallowford road in the direction of Winston be declared a public road. It appearing that all the requirements of law had been complied with, the road was declared public.

The Assessors value stock in Forsyth county is as follows: Horses, 1st class, $125; 2d, $100; 3d, $75; 4th, $50; 5th, $25. Mules, 1st class, $100; 2d, $75; 3rd, $50; 4th, $25. Jacks, $100. Jennets, $50. Cows, 1st class, $20; 2d, $15; 3rd, $8. Hogs, 3 cents gross.

Wheat, per bushel, $1.00. Corn, per bushel, 60c. Oats, per bushel, 30c.

Brandy, per gallon, 25c. Whiskey, 25c. Cotton, per pound, 10c. Tobacco, leaf, per pound, 10c; plug, per pound, 20 to 30c. Bacon, per lb., 8c. Lard, per lb., 10c.

The Winston Township Colored Public School District was divided into two, Winston being one, and Salem, with the rest of the township, the second. School Committee for Winston, Alex. Gates, Lewis Hege and Israel Clemment. For Salem, Daniel Fries, Richard Boner and Peter Stockton.

Ordered that the Deputy R. R. Tax Collectors be authorized to collect single taxes in all cases where he can, and where double taxes are charged, and also in cases where parties are over age to remit same and return list to Board.

STOCK LAW.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of County Commissioners of Forsyth County that a lawful fence has been completed around the entire Stock Law district, and the Stock Law declared in full force. May 3rd, 1880.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, G. H. Hege, on the 29th ult., by Chas. Rothrock, Esq., SAMUEL W. SWAIM to Miss SARAH A. HEGE, all of Forsyth.

In Winston, on Wednesday last, by Rev. P. J. Carraway, LEVI HINE to Miss AUGUSTA LOVELL.

DIED.

In this place, on Friday morning last, Mrs. A. M. HEGE, consort of the late Christian Hege, aged 79 years.

At the residence of his father, at Maple Springs, Forsyth county, W. R. H. LOCK, in the 24th year of his age, of consumption.

In Old Town, Mrs. JOSEPH HINE, at an advanced age.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00. p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FRIEDBERG Mail closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6.30, A. M. Due Wednesday and Saturday by 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

ADVICE TO MUSIC BUYERS.—Don't pay thirty or forty cents for a piece of music when you can get it for one-tenth the price in the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL. Only $1.25 will secure it for a whole year with a premium of $1.00 worth of Sheet Music of your own selection and in each monthly number there is published a dollars' worth of choice Vocal and Instrumental Music. $13 worth of music for $1.25, is exactly what is secured by subscribing for a year to the JOURNAL. Try it for a year and you will want it for a lifetime. Address the publishers, Messrs. Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga.

Surry County Items.

(From the Mt. Airy Times.)

DOBSON.—Most of the cases were of minor importance, principally cases of assault and battery.

Sidney Mathews and Frank Humphries, murder. Sentence, Mathews 12 and Humphries 18 months in the State prison. Pardoned by the Governor.

Joseph Smith, larceny, 1 year in State prison.

Pleas Dobson receiving stolen goods. 1 year in the Penitentiary.

Thomas and Levi Payne, larceny Thomas Payne 1 year in Penitentiary. In Levi's case judgement suspended.

The following criminal actions may prove interesting to our readers:

Dungan Wheeler & Pape, vs, John M. Brower, judgement for plaintiff.

W. S. Powel, vs, J. .E Mickey, judgement for Plaintiff.

J. E. Gilmer, vs. J. N. Slauter, judgement for Defendant.

R. Carter, vs. T. Y. Pass, compromise.

Alex. Edwards was kicked in the stomach by a horse, and rendered insensible.

Henry Smith was thrown from his horse and had his arm broken.

Maggie, the little daughter of Dr. John Woltz, fell, dislocating one of her arms.

Capt. J. L. Norman was reinstated Clerk of the Superior Court, just before the present term commenced.

Judge Wilson and Mr. W. C. Field, lawyers attending our Court, have had severe spells of sickness during the week.

Our people were very much excited on the 26th by the appearance of a man in our town, Bob Hickerson, with his throat cut. Surgical aid was rendered by Dr. Woltz, and the party committed to jail as a lunatic. It was an attempt at suicide.

[From the Surry Visitor]

Our Fancy Gap (Va.) correspondent writes; "Wheat and rye crops are looking well in this vicinity. We were visited by a hail storm on last Saturday evening which lasted about an hour and a quarter. Some of the stones were as large as partridge eggs. The rain fell in torrents, doing considerable damage to small grain, fences and roads. A hay stack, belonging to P. T. Beamer, near this place, was struck by lightning and burned.

Flux and typhoid fever are prevailing to some extent in portions of the county."

H. W. Livengood, of Pilot Mountain, maintains that he has discovered a big bonanza on his farm, in the form of rich veins of gold and silver. He wants some mining firm to take hold of it.

Maj. Robbins was at Dobson on Monday, and delivered a well timed speech upon the issues of the day.

Stokes Items.

Superior Court of Stokes in session this week. Judge Buxton presiding. 113 cases on each docket.

Dan River was on the rampage on last Monday a week River full of Redhorse. Fishing good. Mountains are reparted full of snakes.

[From the Reporter.]

Since the destruction of the hotels at Piedmont every available effort has been made in order to ascertain the origin of the fire, without effect. The company owning this property consisting of three gentlemen, Messrs. Pace, Finn & Williamson. Mr. Williamson having one-half interest, and Messrs. Pace & Finn, one-fourth each. The two latter named gentlemen carried an insurance of $6,500, while to the former it was a total loss.

We are glad to know that these buildings are to be re-placed.

On last Wednesday Miles Cox, col., killed a rattlesnake, measuring 4 feet 11½ inches in length, with a musical appendage of 18 rattles and a button. Last year our rattlesnake tally registered 14.

A heavy rain and hail storm Saturday night, 24th, carried off Wagner's mill dam. Sunday morning the whole community and the rest of mankind were raking in the little fishes which were floundering on the banks.

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NEVER GETS HARD.
CAN BE MADE ANY STRENGTH DESIRED. LAST TWICE AS LONG.
Diseases Cured without Drugging the System.

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These Pads Cure all Diseases by Absorption. No Noxious Pills, Oils, or Poisonous Medicines are taken into the Stomach. The Pads are worn over the Pit of the Stomach, covering the Great Nerve Centres, also the Liver and Stomach. A gentle Vegetable Tonic is absorbed into the circulation of the Blood and Liver, purifying the Blood, stimulating the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and strengthening the Stomach to digest food. PRICE OF PADS $1 AND $2 EACH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by Mail or Express.
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IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

NO FAMILY CAN SAFELY BE WITHOUT IT. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 a bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
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March 21—26-12—1 year.

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Pay Your Corporation Taxes and Save Cost.

AFTER the 10th day of January, 1880, there will be cost added to all unpaid corporation taxes, and the same placed in the hands of the officer with authority to collect the same. L. N. CLINARD,
Salem, N. C., Dec. 10, '79. t Sec'y & Treas.

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BAKING POWDER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Absolutely Pure.
THE SUPERLATIVE BAKING POWDER is the standard article of the United States for strength and purity. The best article for general baking purposes.
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Warranted perfectly pure and superior to any thing of the kind now in the market, for healthfulness and strength, producing at all times the
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For sale by Grocers or sent direct by mail on receipt of sixty (60) cents for one pound cans. Sold in Cans only.
Full Strength Guaranteed.
Address
SUPERLATIVE
Baking Powder Company,
143 Chambers St., New York.
Show this to your Grocer.
April 1, 1880.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, April 4, 1880.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	5 10 p m	.....
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	6 57 p m	.....
" High Point	7 31 a m	8 30 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	9 00 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 38 a m	.....	10 22 p m
" Durham	11 02 a m	.....	11 57 a m
" Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	2 00 a m
Leave "	3 40 p m	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 p m	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, April 4, 1880.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	5 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave "	3 35 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 44 p m	.....	9 19 a m
" Hillsboro	5 20 p m	.....	11 07 a m
" Greensboro	7 40 p m	.....	3 45 p m
Leave "	8 20 p m	6 56 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east.

No. 42.—Connects at Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday	....	....	9 15 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	....10 35 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	....11 15 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	..... 8 30 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	..... 8 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	..... 7 00 p m

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All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

James T. Lineback, as Administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed of Christian Reich, deceased, Plaintiff,
Against
Malinda Reich, Lucinda Reich, Louisa Reich, Gideon Reich, Silas Reich and others, heirs at law and devisees of said testator.

Petition to sell Lands for Assetts.

It appearing to the Court, by affidavit of the Plaintiff, that the above named Defendants are not residents of this State, and that they are proper parties to the above named action.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made once a week for six consecutive weeks in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said Defendants, Malinda Reich, Lucinda Reich, Louisa Reich and Silas Reich, to be and appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said County, in the Court-House at Winston, on the 29th day of May 1880, and answer or demur to the Complaint now on file in said office, or the Plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court at office, April 13th, 1880.
C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.
No. 15-6w.

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COOKING STOVES
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ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.
Stove Pipes and Fixtures
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TIN WARE,
Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT." Prices to suit the times.
J. E. MICKEY.
Salem N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

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FOR 1880.

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A First-class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department
will receive careful attention, giving choice fireside reading and much general information.

The Local Department
will be as complete and reliable as possible.

The State and General News
will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer
will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

The Markets
will be given carefully corrected every week.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every *subscriber, friend* or *reader* of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

REID'S
CELEBRATED
FLOWER SEEDS
SELDOM EQUALLED
AND NEVER EXCELLED
MOST POPULAR VARIETIES.
Prices, 5, 10 and 15 cents.
FOR SALE AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

WAGON FOR SALE.
A new "track out" wagon, with shaft tongue, side-boards and bows for sale Enquire at the SALEM BOOK-STORE.

POETRY.

Mine Schildhood.

[*Ed's. Drawer, Harper's Magazine, May.*]

Der schiltren dhey vas poot in ped,
All tucked oup for der nighdt;
I dakes mine pipe der mantel off,
Und py der firede pright
I dinks aboudt vhen I vas young—
Off moder, who vas tead,
Und how at nighdt—like I do Hans—
She tucked me oup in ped.

I mindt me off mine fader too,
Und how he yoost to say,
"Poor poy, you haf a hardt oldt row
To, hoe, und leedle blay!"
I find me oudt dot id vas drue
Vot mine oldt fader said,
Vhile smooding down mine flaxen hair
Und tucking me in ped.

Der oldt folks! Id vas like a dhream
To shpeak off dhem like dot,
Gretchen und I vas "oldt folks" now,
Und haf two schiltren got,
Ve lofes dhem more as nefer vas,
Each leedle curly head,
Und efry nighdt ve dakes dhem oup
Und tucks dhem in dheir ped.

Budt dhen, somedimes, vhen I feels plue,
Und all dings, lonesome seem,
I vish I vas dot poy again,
Und dis vas all a dhream.
I vant to kiss mine moder vonce,
Uud vhen mine brayer vas said,
To haf mine fader dake me oup
Und tuck me in mine ped.

HUMOROUS.

A Rather Juicy Cross-Examination.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer, sternly.

"Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the bar."

"Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the court make the—"

"I have jedge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer; "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten—"

"Your honor—"

"It's a fac', jedge; I'm under oath," persisted the witness.

The lawyer arose, placed both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table, and said:

"Will you tell the court what you know about the case?"

"That ain't his name," replied the witness.

"What ain't his name?"

"Case."

"Who said it was?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this Case—his name's Smith."

"Your honor," howled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?"

"Witness," said the judge, "you must answer the questions put to you."

"Land o' Goshon, jedge, hain't I bin doin' it? Let the blame curse fire away, I'm ready."

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and this prisoner have been friends?"

"Never," promply responded the witness.

"What! Wasn't you summoned here as a friend?"

"No sir. I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever Friends—he's an old line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down!" yelled the lawyer, in disgust.

"Hey?"

"Stand down."

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up—"

"Sheriff, remove the man from the box."

Witness retires, muttering: "Well, if he ain't the thick-headedest old cuss I ever laid eyes on."

WELL ANSWERED.—A newspaper, not having the fear of the profession before its eyes, tells the following illustration of faith divorce from works:

A hard-shell preacher was on an Alabama river steamer, in the old days of racing. The Captain, seeing a rival boat half a mile ahead, began to curse, and order tar, pine knots, bacon, etc., to be thrown in, to kindle the fire as hot as possible; and as the steam got higher and higher, the fatalistic preacher edged his way farther back on deck. The jolly Captain seeing this tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Hallo, Brother E——! I thought you was one of them fellers what believes that what is to *happen, will* happen."

"So I do," said the preacher; "but I'd like to be as near the stern as possible *when it does happen!*"

—A druggist sent his Irish porter into a dark cellar; soon after, hearing a noise, he went to the opening and called out, "Patrick, keep your eyes skinned!" "Och! divil an eye," roared Pat, "but it's my nose that's skint entirely."

AGRICULTURAL.

How Rich Land should Be.

This is a common question, and it means much more than is usually supposed. The answer is clear; Land should be just rich enough to grow the best crops. What is over this is a loss in the interest and in the manurial properties that escape, as nitrogen, the best of them, will. There may therefore be too much fertility. But some crops require more than others, like corn, the grasses, and forage in crops in general. Not so with the grains, which may be too stout, so as to lodge or grow, as they are apt to, more straw in proportion to berry. Yet the grains (wheat in particular) will bear considerable enrichment—much more than they get. After learning, by test, what kind of manure the land wants, and the manure of the farm usually answers the purpose—the application becomes only a matter of quantity, and the gauge may be maintained by a proper rotation, using, if enough can be made (which can with proper management), only farmyard manure, and what the farm furnishes in sod, green crop, etc. It thus becomes an easy matter to push the crops as desired. The question arises, to what extent they shall be pushed, and not leave too large a surplus in the land. As I said before, just enough to grow the best crops, as land may be too rich or too poor to realize profits. This always leaves a portion in the soil, enough to give the necessary balance and texture. This is not a very large amount. For instance, a poor soil, that barely pays expenses, given a good coat of manure, properly applied, so that the top ground where the roots are gets the benefit of it, will pay all expenses, including the manure, with something over besides, depending on how cheap the manure was obtained, while the land has still some left of the application, which is the commencement of the improvement, making, with the same amount of manure in the second crop, a better yield, with still further improvements in the land. Here is profit from the crop, and increased value of the land. At this rate it does not take many years to bring up the land to a high state of fertility. But is this advisable? Evidently not, as it leaves too much unused enrichment in the soil. The course is to manure enough to grow the most profitable crops, and no more. This is economy. It still keeps the soil in a good mechanical condition, with small waste of the nitrates, the crop taking up what is needed, leaving to the soil its share, kept up, not exceeded, by what excess in application is demanded to supply the waste. In this way less manure and more benefit will result.

It is a fine way of farming, bring-up the land with comparatively little outlay, and at the same time realizing large yields with increased profit through the economical use of the manure. The poorest land thus becomes an object of interest. It is the true means of renovating our farms, with their admirable markets for all kinds of produce, and adapted to mixed husbandry. With the advantage derived from keeping manure at the surface, so as to get its full benefit before it disappears in the depth of the soil, and get it at once, realizing thus an additional saving, with a corresponding reduction in the expense of manure (amount) and the labor in handling it; a new era in farming has dawned which is slowly but surely revolutionizing the old wasteful method of burying beyond resurrection. It not only needs care in saving and properly applying. But much—indeed all—is depending upon the manner in which this is done. To put the manure in heaps, and leave it there for a time, it is a twofold loss—a loss of labor and the strength of the manure—and if left for a long time, the loss of the manure will be great, and its strength will be unevenly distributed, in some places, where the heaps were getting too much, the rest not enough. Let it be remembered that it is manure, the coarse material of the farm, on which the profit of the farm depends, and that it accordingly requires careful management, so as to avoid waste, not only in the stable and around the barn (using absorbents and protection), but on the field, in the application and the amount given.

—Few realize the necessity of making orchards. When once planted, the trees are to remain on the same 30 or 40 years at least. They in a few years exhaust the food in the soil that they are much fond of, and then they will cease to be productive and thrifty unless properly fed

1880. 1880.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

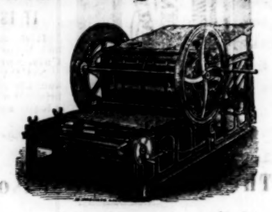
MILLINERY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c,

for the Spring and Summer of 1880, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., April 8, 1880.

THE SALEM Printing Office.



Having been engaged in the PRINTING BUSINESS, uninterruptedly for many years, we flatter ourselves that our experience enables us to execute

PRINTING

of every description, in the most satisfactory manner and at prices that will compare favorably with the

Best and Neatest Work

of the Northern Cities.

Our prices are as low, and often lower, than similar work can be done in larger establishments.

We can print at short notice

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES, CARDS, RECEIPTS, BLANKS, POSTERS, CHECKS, TAGS, LABELS, NOTE, LETTER and BILLHEADS, RECEIPTS and CARDS in PLAIN or FANCY COLORS.

SAMPLES OF OUR WORK

can always be examined at the Office.

Our office is supplied with excellent material, of the latest style, good and fast presses, which enables us to execute work promptly at

REDUCED PRICES.

Don't fail to give us a trial before having your printing done elsewhere.

Thanking our numerous friends for their liberal patronage heretofore received, we hope to continue to be favored with a fair share of work in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

We publish
THE PEOPLE'S PRESS,
$1.50 a year.

BLUM'S
FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S
ALMANAC,
having the largest circulation in the State.
Sold everywhere.

GUIDE BOOK
OF
NORTH WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.
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We print
THE ACADEMY,
A Monthly School Journal
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ANNUAL CATALOGUE
OF
SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.
and refer the public to these publications as specimens of our work.

LAND FOR SALE.

The valuable tract of land, lying about 1 mile South-east of Salem, adjoining the lands of A. V. D. Lee and Harrison Reed, is offered for sale.

The tract contains about

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES,

30 of which is well timbered woodland.

The soil is well adapted for wheat, corn or tobacco.

W. A. REICH.
Salem, N. C., March 11, 1880.

THE MORNING STAR.
DAILY, PUBLISHED BY WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance:

One copy one year (postage paid,)	$7.00
" " six months, " "	4.00
" three months. " "	2.00
" one month " "	1.00

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass in any manner upon our lands, or to remove anything whatever from the land unless first having permission from the undersigned,

COOPER & HENDRICKS.
December 9, 1879. tf.

FLORAL PANEL PICTURES,
LILIES OF THE VALLEY,
ROSES and DAISES, CALLA LILIES,
Beautiful ornaments at the
BOOKSTORE.

NEW GOODS

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES,

SALEM, N. C.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR GOODS AT THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, I have had a buyer in the Northern cities to make selections in person, and now have ready for inspection

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK,

to which I invite the attention of my old

Wholesale and Retail Customers,

and all who may wish to buy.

The stock is FULL in every branch, including

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

It would be too tedious to enumerate all the attractions, but would particularly call attention to the fine selection of SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, PLAIDS, OPERA, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS, REPELLANTS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, GENTLEMEN'S & LADIES' FINE MERINO UNDERWEAR, ZIEGLER & BROTHER'S HAND SEWED BOOTS, AND LADIES' FINE SHOES.

I will also sell, as heretofore, the Goods of F. & H. FRIES, HOLT'S, RANDLEMAN'S AND CONCORD PLAIDS. Also the different brands of RANDOLPH SHEETINGS at FACTORY PRICES.

I have the agency for the sale of **J. & P. COAT'S CELEBRATED SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,** at PHILADELPHIA PRICES. This thread is acknowledged to have no superior in the market.

I also continue the agency of the justly celebrated

AVERY PLOWS,

which have, by numerous trials, proved to be superior to any heretofore introduced in this section. In addition to their excellence, the price should induce every farmer to buy them.

Give me a call, and I will satisfy you that I intend to sell you

A GOOD BARGAIN

in anything I have to offer, as I have bought exclusively for CASH, thereby giving my customers the benefit of all cash discounts, and will sell my goods at a very short profit.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 23, 1879. **H. W. FRIES.**

NEW S RING GOODS.

Hinshaw Brothers,

SHALLOWFORD ST., (OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE).

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Generai Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

OUR EFFORTS TO BUILD UP A LARGE TRADE HAS BEEN CROWNED with success, and we have been compelled to double the size and capacity of our former storehouse, which gives us the best arranged and most convenient store-rooms in the State. We have added very many articles to our stock and separated our wholesale department from the retail and made it very complete and we are now pleased to offer to the Spring trade both wholesale and retail a stock, in quality, variety and magnitude, never before equaled in this market, and with our increased facilities and renewed energy, we intend to offer our customers greater inducements than ever before, and by pursuing the same course as heretofore, we hope and expect to achieve still greater results, and to merit the same. We will continue to have in stock a full line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Calicos	Ladies' H'dfs,	Cottonades,	Putty,	Coffee,
Lawns,	Ladies' Ruffs,	Linens,	Locks,	Sugar,
Piques,	Ladies' Shawls,	Jeans,	Hinges,	Syrup,
Linens,	Ladies' Kid Gloves,	Cassimeres,	Screws,	Soda,
Poplins,	Perfumery,	Doeskins,	Kettles,	Fish,
Worsteds,	Ribbons,	Broadcloths,	Mule Shoes,	Salt,
Cashmeres,	Insertings,	Fries' Jeans,	Horse Shoes,	Meat,
Silks,	Hamburg Edgings,	Counterpanes,	Mattocks, Hoes,	Lard,
Grasscloths,	Plaids,	Shirts & Collars,	Horse Shoe Nails,	Flour,
Swiss Muslins,	Sheetings,	Ties & Suspenders,	Grindstones,	Meal,
Victoria Lawns,	Cotton Yarns,	Pocket Knives,	Oils & Lead,	Kegs,
Jaconets,	Drillings,	Knives & Forks,	Varnishes,	Tubs,
Bl'ched Domestic,	Cambrics,	Nails,	Drugs, DyeStuffs,	Rope,
Ladies' Ties,	Osnabergs,	Axes,	Pat'nt Medicines,	Corn,
Ladies' Collars,	Flannels.	Hammers,	Leather,	Chop.
Ladies' Cuffs,	Hickory Shirtings,	Saws,	Crockery,	Oats,
Ladies' Hosiery,	Bed Ticking,	Glass,	Stationery,	Rye,

Paints, Notions of every description, White Goods, Trunks and Valises, Sole, Harness and Upper Leather, Blankets, Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Umbrellas, &c. A large assortment of all colors and numbers of J. & P. Coats' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON, always on hand, at same prices and on same terms that it is sold by the largest jobbing houses in America. You will save freight by buying from us. We continue to keep

Best Assortment of ALPACAS in Town,

and offer inducements in Ladies' Dress Goods. We are Sole Agents for the Winchester Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, which are so well and favorably known that it is only necessary to state that we will offer this year a greater variety of both than ever before. Every pair of Shoes and Boots fully warranted.

It is a conceded fact that we carry a larger and better assorted stock and sell more Boots and Shoes than any house in this county.

Our Wholesale Department will be more complete this year than ever before, and we are fully prepared to meet all competition both here and elsewhere, and ask our country merchants to make a note of this.

20,000 BAGS FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS, THIS SPRING, OF

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO.

Dried Fruits & Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
E. F. WALL, of Surry,
Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,
April 10, 1880. **HINSHAW BROTHERS.**

ORGANS! PIANOS! MUSIC!

AND

GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

The people of Forsyth and surrounding Counties are invited to the

MUSIC STORE, MAIN ST., WINSTON,

to examine the stock of

FIRST-CLASS ORGANS and PIANOS.

W. P. ORMSBY is in direct connection with the leading manufacturers, and he calls the attention of all parties needing instruments, to the fact that he is established here in their own section, and as he intends making good every warrant he gives with the instrtments he sells, they will find it much safer to deal with him than with the dealers advertising from remote parts of the country.

This being a BRANCH HOUSE of the celebrated music publishers, **DITSON & CO.,** of New York, customers can select from the newest and best music of the day. All orders filled, mail free, at publishers' rates.

Pianos and Organs repaired and tuned and Old Instruments taken in exchange.

Medical Men, Mechanics and Operators all recommend the famous light-running

Domestic Sewing Machine,

for the following reasons:

It is the Lightest running.
It is the most noiseless.
It is the simplest and best made machine.
Its tension is elastic, so it breaks no thread.
It carries a larger bobbin and more thread than any other machine.
It winds the bobbin without running the machine or throwing off the driving band.
It is made with *Concentric motions and will not wear out.*

The **DOMESTIC** has gone far ahead of all other machines in all the cities of the United States, and has never before been offered in competition with cheap machines.

For terms, for **CASH** or **INSTALLMENT,** call at the Company's

BRANCH OFFICE,

in the **MUSIC STORE,** Winston, opposite the Merchants Hotel.

Old Machines taken in Exchange,

W. P. ORMSBY, Agent.
WINSTON, N. C.
November 13, 1879. No. 46. 6:no.

Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Co

Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.

ESTABLISHED BY J. P. NISSEN, 1834.

Post Office SALEM, N. C.

WORKS AT Waughtown.

Best is always cheapest in the end.

WE are better prepared for making wagons than ever before, having a much larger and better stock of thoroughly air-seasoned lumber, and the best wagon mechanics to be procured.

We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make

OUR WORK OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.

We also keep a large stock of **BUILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES,** at lowest prices.

Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878—no9tf.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL

CLASSES OF Insurable Property, Against Loss or Damage by Fire.

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
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NOTION & VARIETY STORE,
SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE SELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, &c much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands

Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,
April 1880 **J. BLICKENDERFER.**